## Butland Weekly Globe.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1873. THE REPORT OF THE INVES-

TIGATING COMMITTEE. We give place this morning to the re-We give place this morning to the report of the committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the charges of corruption against the members of the General Assembly and the management of the Vermont Central Railroad. It is an important State document that will be read by the people, who have watched with more than ordinary interest the progress of the investigation, because of the grave charges that were preferred against trusted legislators and the connection of a leading railway interest therewith.

The committee was composed of gentlements as a memorandum in 1869, and comprised the names of gentlemen who had been employed professionally in the interests of the Vermont Central Railroad, together with those who were thought to be friendly to its interests, and we find no evidence tending to show that any on this list who had prior to 1869 received money from the Vermont Central Railroad, together with those who were thought to be who had been employed professionally in the interests of the Vermont Central Railroad, together with those who were thought to be friendly to its interests, and we find no evidence tending to show that any on this list who had prior to 1869 received money from the Vermont Central Railroad, together with those who were thought to be friendly to its interests, and we find no evidence tending to show that any on this list who had prior to 1869 received money from the Vermont Central Railroad, together with those who were thought to be friendly to its interests, and we find no evidence tending to show that any on this list who had prior to 1869 received money from the Vermont Central Railroad, together with those who were thought to be friendly to its interests, and we find no evidence tending to show that any on this list who had prior to 1869 received money from the Vermont Central Railroad. port of the committee appointed by the

men selected in view of their well known character for integrity and impartiality, and the inquiry in reference to the subjects submitted to them have been searching—and elaborate so far as it was in their province to investigate. The testimony in the case reaches several hundred closely printed pages, which is evidence of the thoroughness on their part.

The committee have, with great labor, The committee have, with great labor, disposes of all those whose names appear upon the voucher, except such as were members of either the Senate or House in the work assigned them, in a manner which will result to the public good. We have no comment to make at this time, commending the report to the perusal of the people, leaving it with each one to form his own judgment and draw their own con-

The affairs of the Vermont Central are still to be acted upon in the Court of Chancery, where, if any wrongs have been committed, an opportunity will be afforded perform. for correcting them. A new corporation has

## THE VERMONT CENTRAL RAIL-

Report of the Legislative Committee To His Excellency JULIUS CONVERSE,

GOVERSOR OF VERMONT:
The special committee to whom was referred the following joint resolutions:
"Whereas, grave charges have been publicly preferred that money has been used to influence logislation and subvert justice in this State, which charges seem to involve the Trustees and Managers of the Vt. Central and Vt. & Canada and leased lines of Railroad, as well as several gentlemen of high official position in the Legislature and other branches of the Government of the State, in A. D. 1869, and at sundry times before and since that time; and whereas certain corporations of car companies, whose charters are under the control of the Legislature to alter amend and repeal as the public good may require, have been organized and run in connection with the afore said railroads, and are represented by var-ious persons as involving corrupt practices to a large extent; and whereas the afore-

said corporations and railroads and the officers in clarge thereof, are creatures of the Legislative and judicial branches of the Government of the State, and as said charges involve the fair fame of the State to such an extent as to justify and demand a searching investigation into their character and 

to inquire whether or not it is true that in A. D. 1869, or at any time before or since that time, money was paid directly or indirectly by any trustee, receiver, manager officer or agent of any railroad or railroad company in this State, to any member of either House of the Legislature, for the or not it is true that under any power de-rived from either branch of the Govern-ment of this State, any person connected with the aforesaid railroads or companies, to all the matters above referred to, and said committee have power to send for persons and papers and to employ counsel to pro-secute the investigation to its fullest extent and to makereport to the present ses-

sion of the Legislature.

Also to inquire whether any members or officers of either House of this General Assembly have written or aided in procuring to be published the articles in the Boston to be published the articles in the Boston Traveller touching any measure now pending before this Legislature. Also, whether any members or officers of either House of this General Assembly are in the pay and employment of any individuals opposed to the passage of any such pending measures;" also "to pursue their investigation after the adjournment of the General Assembly, and make their report to the Governor on or before the first day of July next,"—in pursuance thereof respectfully report:

report:
That they proceeded during the last days That they proceeded during the last days of the recent session of the Legislature, to take such a testimony as they could consistently with their other and ordinary duties of legislation. By referring to the preamble and resolutions, it will be seen that the charges were characterized as grave, and of such a serious nature as to demand a full and complete investigation. The Committee were sutherized to employ com-Committee were authorized to employ of sel to prosecute the investigation; and as it was apparent that nothing short of a full investigation was demanded and expected, and as it was equally evident that it would be attended with considerable labor, the committee availed themselves of the authority and employed Charles N. Davenport, Esq., of Brattleboro, who with the consent of the committee employed A. G. Safford, Esq., of St. Albans, to assist him in the per-

ormance of his duties.
On the 29th of April last, the Committee met at St. Albans, and pursued their labors for several days, and all of their doings, together with the testimony taken, are herewith transmitted to you and made a part

One branch of our inquiry and the one which more than all others occasioned this investigation, was in reference to legisla-tive corruption, to which the public attenhad been called by the publication of the "Hatch Voucher," so called in the Bos-ton Traveller and other newspapers. This voucher purported to be a statement of a special account rendered by Jo D. Hatch December 6, 1869, against the Trustees and Managers of the Vermont Central and Vermont & Canada railroads, and a receipt for the payment of the same. The sum charged by Hatch was one thousand dollars, and in his account rendered he stated it was for "expenses at Montpelier, session of 1869, in resisting adverse legislation, and in preparation for and opposing appli-cation for parallel road from Burlington to Canada line, etc., etc;" and in his account accompanying this general statement, it appeared that at or near the close of the appeared that at or near the close of the session he had paid several prominent members of the Legislature cach the sum of \$50 and had also paid money to attor-neys not members of the Legislature. The ballance of the one thousand dollars, being the sum of four hundred and thirty dollars

was for his own "bill at Pavilion, and sun dry expenses during the session of 1869." By the terms of this voucher it will be seen that money had been paid to members to resist adverse legislation, and unless ex-plained, the Legislature of Vermont for 1869, or at least certain prominent members would rest under the implication of having corruptly received money to influence their official acts, and the Trustees and Managers would stand charged in the public

estimation with having paid money for that purpose. A copy of this so called Hatch Voucher and list accompanying it will be found in the Appendix marked Exhibit "A," and against the names of each of those gen-tlemen on the list who were members of the Legislature in 1869, and received money from Hatch is a cypher. The committee find that the 'list' of names was made by Hatch as a memorandum in 1869, and

attorneys who were not members, except Col. Vezzey, were at Montpelier during the session of 1869 in the interest of the Vermont Central, and we find no testimony which in any way indicates that they attemted to influence legislation in any improper manner, or were there for any such pur-pose. By referring to the testimory, Page I, it will be seen that Col. Veazey earned his money and could in no way be charged with any corrupt motive or practice. This members of either the Senate of House in 1869. In respect to those gentlemen, we do not find that any of them received the money believing it was paid for any servi-ces they had performed or were to perform for this railroad in their official capacity, but on the contrary supposed that the reason assigned for their employment was as stated by Hatch, for the purpose of retaining them in a legitamate and proper manner, and placing them under obligation to render for the railroad, such professional services

as they might be called upon thereafter to We are not equally fortunate in being for correcting them. A new corporation has taken possession of the management, and the old issues are left to the courts. The people will forget the past and look forward to the future—with the hope this great corporation will remain an essentially Vermont interest, managed by Vermont men for the development of the wealth, and the promotion of the industry of the State. claims for "lost baggage," " overcharges of freight," and other and similar claims were more numerous and troublesome in those localities where energetic young lawyers united to their professional qualifications considerable political activity and influ-

We do not find that any particular measures before the Legislature were passed o defeated in consequence of these retainers; or that legislation has been improperly influenced thereby, but we believe it to be our duty to condemn the practice of employing more attorneys in different parts of the State than would be necessary to transact their legal business, as one calculated to impair the confidence of the public gen-erally in the purity of our legislation. Although it is fair to presume that in the employment of these attornies it was con-templated at the time that the road might eceive some assistance from them in a pro-essional capacity, still we find that the chief object and purpose was to secur their friendship to the interests of the roa and its managers. We do not believe that they retained attorneys, believing that by means of the retainers they would secure their co-operation and assistance in leg-islative matters against their honest convictions, but we do think that they and expected to find them friendly to the interests unless manifestly inconsisten with their official duties. In short, the expected more of them in a general way by helping to create and maintain public sen-timent favorable to them than from any professional services they might be called apon to perform.

CAR COMPANIES.

The next subject of inquiry contemplated the resolution is in reference to the National Despatch" and the Vermont Iron and Car Companies. It was charged that these companies were organized and the stock taken by the Trustees and Managers and the officials of the Vermont Central, and their immediate friends; that these car companies had been run in consection with the reflection for namer; that the stockholders had become ariched, while the railroad securities had depreciated in value.
The Committee find that the Vermont Central did not have freight cars enough

to meet the demands of their business, and that they had no funds they could use in the construction of cars; and in order to supply this pressing want of the road for additional freight cars, and undoubtedly with the view of making a good invest-ment, the trustees and other officials of the ment, the trustees and other officials of the road did procure the charter for the incor-poration of the National Despatch Company, and did take a large portion of the stock of said company. The Committee also find that the cars of the National Despatch Company were run upon the Ver-mont Central, and leased lines of road, and upon the other roads constituting what is usually termed the Vermont Central Line, and all these roads paid the same rates to this company for the use of their cars that the Vermont Central did, except the Michigan Central. The committee also find that the stock of this company proved to be a good investment, and that the offices of this company were filled principally with the officials employed by the Vermont Central. But the committee do not find that there was any attempt on the part of these offi-cers who had the general management of the Vermont Central to so operate the Central as to give a preference to these cars over those belonging to the Vermont Cen-

u. The committee find the fact that the gen eral superintendent and the general freight agent of the Central, although interested in the National Despatch Company, did issue orders that the cars belonging to the Ver-mont Central should be used in preference to those belonging to the National Despatch Company and we believe they be easily

Company and we believe they hemestly endeavored to enforce such regulations as would prevent any discrimination in favor of the National Despatch cars.

It is undoubtedly true that the interests of the public generally have been better served in consequence of the employment of these cars and that the Vermont Central has served. earned more freights than it otherwise would have done. Although we find that the officers in charge directed and intended that the cars of this company should not be used to the exclusion of the Central cars, still we find that in one or two instances a preference was made in favor of these cars. It is this liability of abuse that arises from the very nature of things, and must always accompany business transactions where there is a conflict of interests, that induces us to question the propriety and public pol-icy of railroad officials and employees in organizing and running car companies in connection with the roads they are con-nected with where their interests could in nected with where their interests could in

any event be adverse.

These two car companies stand nearly upon the same basis—so much so that it seems unaccessary to add anything further in relation to the V. I. & C. Company unless it is to say that while we find that the cars of this company were builted the Concars of this company were built at the Cen-tral shops with little or no profit to the trust, still we find there was no fraud or oss to the trust in their construction. defrauded in consequence of these com-

At the first meeting of the Committe Hon. As Reynolds, the mover of the resolution, came before us, and among other matters that he desired to be investigated. matters that he desired to be investigated, and, as he stated, constituted one of the reasons why he introduced the resolutions, were the transactions of the managers of the Vermont Central and Vermont & Canada Railroads with the St. Alban's Foundry Company. Considerable testimony was taken in reference to the relations existing between the railroad managers and this company, which resulted in the developing of the following state of facts:

The St. Albans foundry is located at St.

contract was entered into by and between the trustees of the first mortgage bonds and the St. Albans Foundry Company, which company was composed of J. G. and W. C. Smith, by which contract the Foundry Company furnished the car wheels and castings to the Trust. Upon the appointment of J. G. Smith as one of the trustees, he sold and assigned his interest in and to said contract to W. G. Smith in accordance with the terms of his assignment, as shown by exhibit "M"; that after that time the trust continued to receive their time the trust continued to receive their car wheels and castings of the St. Albans Foundry Company, down to the present time. After J. G. Smith retired from the irm, W. C. Smith owned the foundry mainess and prosecuted it until September 1, 1860, et which time he leased the propcrty to Geo, J. Stannard and Edward A. Smith, according to the terms of their contract at that date, which contract was as set forth in the Appendix, page 25. It was claimed, and we find the fact to be that J. G. Smith was made a party to that con-tract for the reason that he was one-half owner of the real estate; that at the ex-piration of this lease John W. Newton took the place of Gen. Stannard, and that from that time to the present time the

from that time to the present time the Foundry Company has consisted of Edward A. Smith and John W. Newton, and has been doing business since then under the terms of the lease as made with Smith and Stannard, except as to the price of custings furnished.

By the terms of this contract it will be seen that a "royalty" was reserved on all the castings furnished the railroad, and for all car wheels manufactured for the for all car wheels manufactured for the or all car wheels maintaction of the railroad, which "royalty" amounting in all to more than \$135,000, has been paid to and received by W. C. Smith. Prior to the time of his becoming one of the trustees and managers of the road, we see no impropriety in his contracting in this management that Power Commence Since ner with the Foundry Company. Since his appointment in 1870, we find that this contract has been continued in force, and that he has received the royalty the same as before. It was claimed before us in consequence of his relation to the trust he had no right to retain this som so received. Upon this subject we have no opinion to express, as it is a proper mat-ter to be adjudicated in the settlement of his accounts as receiver, with the Court of

pect to the prices paid for castings or wheels, and whether the prices were greater than they ought to have been, we found ourselves surrounded by consider-able conflicting testimony which it was impossible to entirely reconcile, and al-though we do not feel fully assured and certain that there was not too much paid, still we do not find affirmatively, taking into consideration all the advantages de rived from this contract,—the saving of freight, the terms of guarantee, the convenience of having the castings delivered to them, and other considerations of like character, together with the further fact that this matter was submitted to the entire board of trustees,—that there was too much paid or that there was any fraud in these contracts with the Foundry Com-pany in respect to the prices paid.

We ought perhaps to add that an advisory committee elected by ballot by the bondholders approved of this contract and all other contracts made by the trustees

and managers. SECRET SERVICE FUND.

Considerable testimony was introduced Considerable testimony was infroduced in reference to a secret service fund set apart by the trustees and managers. It was charged that such a fund was set apart, and we were requested to make inquiry into the fact as to whether it was done for corrupt purposes or not and whether any corrupt practices were covertly consummated through the

That there was a fund set apart under the direction of one of the trustees, J. Gregory Smith, and was chiefly under his supervision and control, there is no question. It was stated by him that it was set apart for detective purposes, in order that there might be a sum of money that could be used in such a manner as not to disclose the names of the percentage of the work of the whole transaction, as it money that could be used in such a man-ner as not to disclose the names of the persons to whom paid, or the service rendered by them, and that if it was not necessary it was at least expedient that such a course should be pursued for the best interests of the trust in the management of their business. We fail to see any great necessity ness. We fail to see any great necessity for such a fund, and while we do not believe it was set aside to facilitate the ap-propriation of any part of it to the private use of the trustees' and managers', still we do find that in some instances it was mis-

applied.

The following are the material facts developed in relation to this fund—called the secret service fund. We find that the money itself which

constituted this fund was not kept separate from the funds of the trust—but that a special account of it was kept in a book by itself by the treasurer of the management. We also find there was another book kept upon which the final disposition of the funds more fully appeared. This was a private book belonging to J. Gregory Smith. We find that \$3375 of this fund Smith. We find that \$3375 of this fund was loaned to Samuel Williams, the former treasurer of the management. We find that December 28, 1870, \$1500 was paid to Jo D. Hatch, but for what purpose we are unable to ascertain. Mr. Hatch does not recollect of receiving it or disbursing it.

That January 5, 1871, \$500 of this sum was paid to Jo D. Hatch, who has used a part of it for expenses as agent for the management and the balance is in his hands.

We find that July 3 1871, the sum of two

we find that July a 1871, the sum of two hundred dollars was paid by W. C. Smith to a citizens' association in St. Albans in aid of the erection of an observatory. We find that Mr. Smith contributed of his own funds for this object and paid this sum of \$200 on the ground that this appropriation would add to the attractions of St. Albans, and necessarily tend to increase railroad

That the sum of six hundred dollars was paid to B. H. Smalley by J. Gregory Smith for counsel and in the interest of the trust; but as to the subject matter he was advised with about Mr. Smith refused was advised with about Mr. Smith refused to disclose to the committee. We find that some twelve thousand dollars stands charged to J. Gregory Smith, which sum he stated in part had been paid for detective service. The balance of this sum he declined to testify in regard to, only to state that he had used it for the benefit of the trust and none of it had been used for the trust and none of it had been used for the trust and none of it had been used for the trust and none of it had been used for the trust and none of it had been used for the trust and none of it had been used for the trust and none of it had been used for the trust and none of it had been used for the trust and none of it had been used for the trust and none of it had been used for the trust and none of it had been used for the trust and none of it had been used for the trust and none of it had been used for the trust and none of it had been used for the trust and trust and the trust and the trust and none of it had been used for the purpose of corrupting legislation. In reference to this branch of our inqui-

ry we have only to add that there is much of this fund that we are unable much of this fund that we are unable to find for what purpose it was appropriated, that we abstain from a full expression of opinion in regard to it, and while we do not find that it has been corruptly used from any testimony that come before us, still from the incompleteness of the testi-mony we do not believe we should be war-ranted in finding it was constant.

Albans, and has furnished most of the cast- Trust, but did not go far enough to be able Albans, and has furnished most of the castings, and car wheels for the roads under the trustees and managers since the commencement of the trust.

Prior to the appointment of J. G. Snaith, as one of the trustees of the first mortgage bonds of the Vermont Central Railroad, in 1858, and sometime in the year 1854, a contract was entered into by and between contract was entered into by and between the contract was entered into by and the contract was entered into by and the contract was entered into by an entered in the contract was entered into by an entere

SULLIVAN BAILBOAD. In September, 1861, J. G. Smith pro-cured the lease of the Sullivan Railroad, and in one form or another it has been leased until the present time, and is now leased to J. G. Smith for the benefit of himself and his associates. We find that it is undoubtedly for the best interests of the Central road that the Sullivan road should be operated in connection with it; that their interests should be identical and not adverse. We also find that the Sullivan road has not been run to the prejudice of the interests of the Vermont Central road. Since the leasing of this road in 1861, large profits have accrued and been paid over to J. Gregory Smith and his associates. It appeared that the net earnings had exceeded four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

MONTREAL AND VERMONT JUNCTION HAIR BOAD.

This road is principally owned by J Gregory Smith and Joseph Clark, an operated by the trustees and managers of the Vermont Central under an agreemen by the terms of which the Central fifty per cent, of the gross earnings rental. This amount has been paid over Smith & Clark, and amounts in the whole to nearly \$397,000. This road was built some eight years ago, and it has been charged that its construction was present sary, and that frands were count itted in its construction, and that instead of its being built in the interest of the trust property, it was built in the interests and for the benefit of Smith and Clark. In the in vestigation of this affair in connection with this road we found that the books contain-ing the construction account were at Stan-bridge, P. Q., and though the committee indicated to J. Gregory Smith that they de-sired them for examination they were not brought forward, and the committee as could be procured. The testimony that was introduced es-tablished the fact that there had been no

fraud upon the trust in the construction of The committee express no opinion in reference to the necessity or purpose of building the road, as they did not seriously consider the subject, but find that since its construction and lease it has been operated

honestly under it, and that one-half of its gross carnings have been retained by the Vermont Central.

We will only add in reference to the Sullivan and Montreal & Vermont Ametion roads, that if there is any impropriety in the relations sustained by the trustees to them that render it obligatory upon them to turn over to the trust fund the profits resulting from the leasing and operating of those roads, it is a matter for adjudication in the judical branch of our government.

We took the testimony of J. G. Smills only in reference to the alleged bribery of W. C. Brown, the former attorney of the Ogdensburg R. R., from which it appear ed in substance that he was paid twenty five thousand dollars by the Vt. Centril and the lower roads that were interested in the lease of the Ogdensburg road, as re-tainers to secure his services in sustaining the lease, which was taken for twent

years, each road paying its due proportion of the sum. Gov. Smith stated that some further con siderations that influenced him in the payment of this sum on the part of the management, which fully appears in the testimony. It also appears that this sum was paid by two notes of J. Gregory Smith two days after the lease and after the consent and agreement of the lower roads. This transaction appeared upon the books of the management as charged to the lower roads in the Vt. Central account with

not find that it was paid as a bribe OTHER MATTERS.

testimony in reference to the cor syment of money to attorneys to draw the are of relief solely for the trustees and man-

the appointment.

By referring to the testimony it will be seen that one of the attorneys for the trustees and managers offered to furnish a list of witnesses to be examined in reference to that branch of the resolution, requiring an authorized as to whether "any members" investigation as to whether "any members or officers of either House of this General Assembly, have written or aided in procur ng to be published, the articles in the Bos ton Traveller touching any measure pending before this legislature ether any members or officers of either House of this General Assembly are in the pay and employment of any individuals op-posed to the passage of any such pending No list was furnished, and the cor

tee knew of no testimony that could be ob-tained that would have a tendency to estab-

In regard to passes the committee find that in accordance with their custom passes had been issued in exchange with other roads—the state and national officials, and to some prominent men not connected with the management. How this record com-pares with the practice of other roads, we pares with the practice of other roads, we have no means of knowing. We would however recommend that the whole system be abolished. When railroad managers bestow a pass they part with so much property of the road, and quite as often as otherwise the consideration is more personal to the officials than advantageous to the in-terests of the management.

JUDICIARY. The committee are aware that a great deal has been said outside of the state cal-culating to undermine confidence in the ju-diciary of Vermont. It has all grown out of the anomalous and unfortunate relation sustained by the court for so many years to these debt-burdened roads. It may have been a mistake, even though consented to by the representatives of all the parties at the time, to have continued the old suit of the Vt. & Canada vs. the Vt. Central in-definitely in court for any unresess other

inquire into the particulars. Nothing was done in court likely to affect their interest without the advice and consent of their representatives. If they were misrepresented, how could the Court interfere without notice of that fact, and without knowledge that any wrong was being done? We do not wish it understood that the committee express any opinion as to the conduct wish it understood that the committee express any opinion as to the conduct of the Court in this particular case, and would only remark on the general impolicy of continuing for a series of years in Court a case which involves the practical operation of the most important business interest in the State, partly because the Court is so liable to be involved by it in whatever suspicions may be attached to others, partly because we do not deem it the business of any branch of this Government to conduct, except for the shortest possible time, anybody's private affairs, but mostly because the Court is that very tri-

ment of the council, after several spirited

possible time, anybody's private affairs, but mostly because the Court is that very tribumal alluded to in the Constitution before which every person "ought to obtain right and instice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it; completely, and without any denial; promply and without delay, conformably to the laws."

In conclusion the Committee would express their high appreciation of the gravity and importance of the duties imposed upon them, and would commend the careful perusal of the testimony to the Legislature and people of Vermont. the Universalist parish of that place is supplied once a month by the Rev. G.S. Guern

sey, in the most acceptable manner. Our Western Correspondence.

Editor Globe: Although the day was oppressively hot and the roads protokingly dusty, a goodly number of clergynen and delegates were present to represent the parishes comprised within the limits of the association. There were also ministers and others from societies beyond our boxlers, whom we were them to our midst and to a participation in The church in which the association met

ly built by the united efforts of the Universalists and Methodists of the townchiefly the former-and it is intended for the use of both of these branches of the all the universe awaits the unlocking of the Christian church. Besides the audience ponderous gates of heaven? How do we room containing neat and comfortable not know that Peter has not lost those keys peas, and a convenient orchestral gallery to Paradise? And if the keys are lost who at one end of the church, and an elegant in all that company can battle down the pulpit neatly furnished at the other, there | doors? If all depends on Peter's faithful is a large and airy basement to be fitted up | keeping of the keys it seems to me that of for the use of Sunday schools, church so- all the hosts of heaven he has the worst ciables, and other society meetings.

and people of Vermont.

D. R. BAILEY, )

JACON ESTEY, J. M. BARTLEYY,

P. Perkin.

our meetings.

LOYELAND MUSSON, )

MIAH GROUT, JR., 1

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Champlain Association.

The Champlain Association of Universal. ists convered at Fletcher on Wednesday,

June 25th and under circumstances favor-

able for a series of interesting and profit-

Committee

Committee

Between the hours of nine and eleven, faith with zealous care we may not see the the teams came from Fletcher and the ad- shiny sidewalks of the celestial city. oising towns, bringing large numbers of sterested visitors and with them many pear? How will it be when Gabriel's horn baskets that were deposited in the basement | shall send its summons 'oer the plains and below to be appropriated to their intended | Michael's voice echo from the sultry regions uses during the reception at noon. The forenoon service was conducted in a

most acceptable manner by the Rev. Leander Warren, of East Fairfield. He gave us an earnest discourse on the needs the christian

remized by the election of Rev. W. T. 'clock the next morning.

In view of the whole transaction, as it appeared before us, the committee are unanimously of the opinion that it was an

struction of the Missisquoi railroad was Fligher and their wants provided for in will eventually become of them. church, r church universal.

be council met, agrecable to adjournment, the association, and council proceeded to the transaction of business. Seven parishes were reported as represented by twenty delegates. The committee on business, recommended the taking up of a collection to defray the traveling expenses of the elergymen present.

The clerk then presented the following resolutions and urged their consideration by the council:

Whereas, It is evident that doctrines and subtereas, it is evident that doctrines and sentiments are diffused among the people subtersive of gospel truth, and in opposi-tion to the christian religion, and palmed off upon the world as the views of Univer-saliats, and in harmony with Universalism; therefore,

Resolved, That we feel it to be our boun-

ideavoring to bring a represch upon the anse we love, and which we believe to be lod's truth as revealed by his Son. Resolved, That we believe it to be hypo-

critical and wrong for any one to publicly profess faith in the doctrine as held by Universalists, whilst secretly working for its overthrow,

Resolved, That we regret the term " Libcral" when applied to Christians or to Christianity; believing it to be wholly un-necessary and surperfluous; for christianity never recognizes it as right for any one to

governed or controlled by a spirit of it berality.

Resolved, That we will instruct our dele Resolved, That we will instruct our dele-gates to the State Convention to bring this matter prominently before that body, ask-ing their immediate and decided action. Resolved, That we will henceforth be more diligent and labor more zealously for the spread of the gospel, and for the diffusion of correct views of our faith, that

rith but one (yet very emphatic) dissentng voice.

The following resolution was then prethe future we can only speculite. The
Bay mare the first and sets and the days
Bay may by Thorndole, i.e., i & S. w. a.,
As to
Voice
Samula to the same the first and sets and the days
Bay may by Thorndole, i.e., i & S. w. a.,
As to
As to
Bay and the same the first and sets and the days
Bay may by Thorndole, i.e., i & S. w. a.,
As to
As to sented for the action of the council by an aged Bro.—Rev. —, who had presented go on: but it is left to another the subject at the close of the forenoon's generation to know what is the service in earnest and pathetic terms. Resolved,-That we rejoice in hope that

The resolution was adopted as the senti-

had been extended to the Champlain Association. The council then adjourned sine The place and time for the next annual meeting to be arranged by the clerk of the Association. The meetings closed with an able sermon by Rev. John Gregory of Northfield, who discoursed most fer vently on the power of Christ in the soul. Judging from the high and well deserv ed commendations of the people of Fletcher,

BUHLINGTON, IOWA, July, 1873.

I promised to report to you as soon as arrived in my western home. Here I am again upon the further bank of the Mississippi, my thoughts carrying me back across these fifteen hundred miles of separating distance to my other home among the hills. What a stretch of country, it is, to be sure! after all is the material prosperity of man. Who can estimate the growth of this great land of ours, or the future value of this is a new and commodious structure recent. broad domain? How will it appear when Gabriel's triumph shall sound and Michael's hosts be marshalled in the skies-when Peter's keys shall jingle from his belt while responsibility. And unless he keeps the

But how will these broad acres then ap of the Adirondacks to the frigid waters of the Rio Grande? Will the land be strong and mighty with the garnered wealth of years? Shall stoned urn or animated bust ornament the fence-posts from Maine to of the church and the practical work of California? Shall these western hay-stacks become Egyptian pyramids? Shall all the After the boon recess, the council was arts of Greece be born again and flourish with new vigor on our more fertile soil! Shall Ross, of Shoreham, moderator. After literature and letters be the heritage of every prayer by the Rev. I. Warren, the comman and woman in the land? Will this be black, mittee on arrangement, of business and adjournment were appointed, after which the supreme? Or shall corruption finally bring council adjourned to half past eight us to despair as it caused to fade away the grandeur of the Roman Empire? Shall At two o'clock the pulpit was occupied Goths and Vandals carry on their petty Rev. J. Marsden, of Williston, whose conquests and institute a reign of terror will arranged thoughts were delivered with from the Gulf of Mexico to Puget Sound, an appressive eloquence peculiar to him- and a self-constituted monarch sway a fee-

along; and doubtless they were vain, but After an interval of several hours, in they were entertaining. No one can rust which the friends from abroad were taken | through these little towns and cities justo the hospital homes of the people of springing into life without wandering what unsasted measure, the congregation as- long will they continue to grow and what sembled again at six o'clock to listen to a power will eventually suspend their dissurse from the Rey W. T. Ross, on growth? They cannot multiply themthe Spiritual Fellowship, as constituting selves forever and forever. All things the basis and life of the true christian must have an end, and forever is a long time. Human life on this continent is On Thursday at half past eight o'clock radically speaking, only in its beginning Emigration is greater every year and ou and commenced its session by joining with home population is steadily multiplying itthe Rev. G. S. Guernsey in prayer. The self. When will it all have an end, and minutes of the last association, as well as what will end it? It may be earthquakes, those of the previous day, were then read famine or pestilence. It may result from by Julius Shaw of Essex, standing clerk of commotions within or from foes without. It may be by a thunderbolt from heaven. Some great convulsion alone can wipe us out of existence, and who can ever guess what it shall be? Only a month ago 12,000 emigrants filed

through the gates of Castle Garden in a single day. Westward the course of empire takes its way, and the majority of them followed in its course. Upon the broad praries of lowa and Nebraska many of them have already founded their own humble empires. Most of them were humble empires. Most of them were por—a few of them were not. But from almost every clime beneath the sun they have brought the individuality of their own peculiar people. They came from selfish motives chiefly, and with their prejudices in favor of many of the institutions of the fatherland. They came because land can be bought almost without money and without purice, and because here the laborer is worthy of his hire. It is not because of any marked affection for the grand features of our government—not because they love our institutions or revere democracy. As the many of the individual animals were low, and the general result, although the prices in most cases were low, and many of the individual animals were decimant of the prices in most cases were low, and many of the individual animals were decimant of the prices in most cases were low, and many of the individual animals were decimant of the prices in most cases were low, and many of the individual animals were decimant of the prices in most cases were low, and many of the individual animals were decimant. If Swelington, 450 and 240 and mony we do not believe we should be warranted in finding it was or was not corrupt.

If we will will not a fuller investigation and we are willing to leave its further consideration to those whose duty it will be to examine the subject more thoroughly than we have been able too.

FINTATE PECLATIONS.

We were directed to ascertain whether the trustees and Managers had in any way committed find any experiment with this direction we took some testimony in regard to the manner the books were than the speciation, and in pursuances with the direction we took some testimony they lead hahof converting the property of the Trustees and hand of converting the property of the Trustees and for the labor was when the account is kept of all the materials taken from the slopes by any of the Trustees and for the labor easily the performed by the enabytes were directed to corrisonated to the enabyte was a support of the trust to their own use. We find the an account is kept of all the materials taken from the slopes by any of the Trustees and for the labor easily to the performed by the enabytes we with learning the trust to their own use. We find the an account is kept of all the materials taken from the slopes by any of the Trustees and because the courts attention to the fact, and conserted to.

The formal than a secondarial to the courts attention to the fact, and conserted to the courts attention to the fact, and contrast attention to the fact, and courts attention to the case is, that the excellaging agents of the Universalist the full the materials and make them responsible in the eyes of complete the property of the Trustees with the very representatives of those parties by any of the Trustees with the subject to the courts attention to the fact, and courts attention to the fact, and courts attention to the fact, and cou A spirited discussion followed the presentation of the above resolutions—most of the ministers present, as well as several of the laymen, taking part.

The hour having arrived for the forenoon service, the discussion was suspended and the resolutions laid upon the table to be seas, who left their hours are the discussion of the seas, who left their hours with nothing to the laymen, taking part.

eleven—they understand it. When told of its forenoon; its freedom from taxation; the advantages of its laws, which allow aliens to hold real estate without naturalization, they comprehend it. Now the west is being thus built up by men from New England and beyond the seas, who left their hours with nothing in the advantages of its freedom from taxation; the advantages of its laws, which allow aliens to hold real estate without five heart of the laymen, taking part.

Now the west is being thus built up by men from New England and beyond the seas, who left their hours with nothing in the advantages of its laws, which allow aliens to hold real estate without five in the interval of the advantages of its laws, which allow aliens to hold real estate without five in the interval of the advantages of its laws, which allow aliens to hold real estate without five in the interval of the advantages of its laws, which allow aliens to hold real estate without five in the interval of the advantages of its laws, which allow aliens to hold real estate without five in the advantages of its laws, which allow aliens to hold real estate without five in the interval of the advantages of its laws, which allow aliens to hold real estate without five in the advantages of its laws, which allow aliens to hold real estate without five in the advantages of its laws, which allow aliens to hold real estate without five in the advantages.

No a, by Hamilet, 1870, Mambrunello, 1871, Mr Hart, New York, 100 Orban Roy, by Britain, 1871, Dansellow, 1870, and seas, who left their homes with nothing in Patchen, by Major Low 1864, G W Rose,

Nothing and without further discussion were passed | ward course. The end of our first century with but one (yet very emphatic) dissent- as a nation brings as after all but to the March to th passed away, it may be that a peculiar pro-The collightened nations of the earth will soon unite in calling a convention and in establishing a world's peace congress; for we believe that war is not in accordance with the letter or the spirit of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Average on thirty-four acade then? May we not home to lave some on then? May we not hope to have gone on. with our own growth in the same propotion? Is it unreasonable to believe that en speeches in its support, by a unanimous from some point in that great eternity

Truly yours, R. R. D.

Colorado Potato Bug

Editor Rutland GLOBE: I noticed an article in your issue of the 20th, under the above caption; and to allay the fears that might arise in the minds of

from sixty to eighty miles a year, so it has not had time to reach Vermont yet.

In the next place, your bugs have not more than half the number of lines that the true Colorado bug has. So you see that your description of your bogs is insuffiglad to see and were happy to welcome How wide God's acres are, and how great cient of itself to prove that it is not the much dreaded enemy.

bug has always been called the ten lined

In the New York Semi-Weekly Tribune f June 13, is an article on this very subject by Chas. R. Dodge, etomologist, that throws some light upon this matter, and that would be well for every farmer to It says the insect (Doryphora 10-lineata)

s now as far eastward as Pennsylvania, and that it was first descriced in 1823 by Thomas Say Between thirty and forty years afterward it was again brought into notice, and ever since it has been steadily marching eastward at the rate of about 60 or 70 miles a year. Mr. Walsh estimated that if unchecked,

it would probably reach the Atlantic about 1880, but at the rate it has traveled the last two or three years, five years more will suffice.

Then comes a description: The perfect beetle is about half an inch in length, oval in shape, of a yellowish cream color, with ten distinct black lines running down its back upon its wing covers, which when raised reveal a pair of pinkish wings. The head and thorax are of a vellowish brown. spotted or marked with points or dots of

So now, brother farmers, until you find a bug (or beetle) with ten black lines upon his wing covers, do not believe the dreaded enemy has come.

I have always been acquainted with potato bugs similar to those described in the GLOBE, and presume they were the same.

E. L. HOLDEN. North Clarendon, June 30

Sale of Horses. dale. Mr. Thorne holds as exclusively to Vermont stock (Morgan):

Name. Dam. Purch Bragoon, ch c. Virginia, S T Du Dawn, bay t, Bessle, Wm Burni

any marked affection for the grand features of our government—not because they love our institutions or revere democracy. As a rule they know nothing of either. They came because we offered to sell them fertile lands for a cent a foot, and less. They came to Iowa because it is the most prosperous state in the great northwest and the only one in the Union wholly free from debt, a few plain principles they can easily comprehend. When told that the population has doubled in the last ten years, and now numbers a million and a quarter; that in 1860 it ranked as number twenty in the now numbers a million and a quarter; that in 1860 it ranked as number twenty in the Union, while to day it ranks as number

BROOD MARES.

Dalsey, E.C. Goodwin, Kingston,
Mischlef, A.H. Gilbert, Connecticut,
Lady Bird, W.H. Cagood, Go,
Lady Gay Spanker, J.C. Vroman, Orange Co,
Wheatonia, by Hamlet, 1866, D.Jones,
Highland Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonlan, 1866, J.H. Walker, Massachusetts
Bridesmaid, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian,
1861, A.H. Gilbert,
Brinckerhoff Maid, J. Boorman Johnston,
New York, 1861, A H Gilbert,
Brinckerhoff Mald, J Boorman Johnston,
New York,
Molly Quick, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian,
1862, David Jones, New York,
Ulster Queen, ame sire, C H Kerner, New
York,
Gipsy Queen, G C Hitchcock, Connecticut,
Hoiress J I. Richardson,
Helle, by Volunteer, Capt Clark, Newburgh,
Lady Hooker, H D Smith,
Flors, L C Thompson, Prennsylvania,
Primrose, (not on catalogue, passed.)

It will be seen by the above that the orde.

After the transaction of other business, a vote of thanks was tendered the parish and people of Fletcher for the ample accommodations furnished, and the large hearted and open armed hospitality that the large hearted and open armed hospitality that that been extended to the Champlain Association. The council then adjourned size in that great eternity which is so far above and beyond us all to day, we may in our turn be looking back at them with the thought that they are after all but following after us? But it is vain to speculate, for no one can see the end from the beginning.

Truly yours,

R. R. D.

Pennic Sain or Institute Stock at Thorny, park.—On the 19th day of June I will sell at public anction, to the highest hidder, without any reservation, from theiry to forly head of Trotting Stock, consisting of Stallions, Brood Marcs, Rocalsters, and promisions young things, the got of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Mambrino Chef, Abander's Abdallah, Volunteer, Hamlet, Thorndale, etc. the fears that might arise in the minds of some of our farmers on account of that article, is the reason of my troubling you

with this.

You say you have been shown some bugs taken from pegato vines in your vicinity, which you fear are the dreaded Colorado bug. This is a cry that has been raised in different parts of this state for two or three years, but I always contend it is a selection of the colorado bugs. three vears, but I always contend it is a
three vears, but I always contend it is a
false alarm. And for three reasons
First. The Colorado beetle advances only
Thorne's stock and see if they can, any encouragement that they are likely to realize any greater profits than from our Morgan

blood.

It will be seen that the condition for the highest prices were all the best, the best of blood according to the advertisement, a large attendance, and so far as all ances are concerned the prices should have been the best, and according to the statemuch dreaded enemy.

Those who have given attention to the subject will remember that the Colorado bug has always been called the ten lined beetle. Morgan strain, the average prices of the latter being more than double and nearly treble that obtained by Mr. Thorne.

> The order of the Patrons of Husbandry a Secret Society Devoted to the Interests of Agricultur-

> DRUANIZATION. - SUBDRDINATE GRANGES. First degree : Laborer (man) ; gleaner Second degree: Cultivator (man) : shep-

herdess (woman). Third degree: Harvester (man): ma-Fourth degree : Husbandman (man)

STATE GRANGE

Fifth degree: Pomona (Hope).
Composed of Masters of subordinate
Granges and their wives who are matrons.
Past Masters and their wives who are matrons shall be honory members and eligible to office, but not entitled to vote.

NATIONAL GRANGE.
Sixth degree: Flora (Charity).
Composed of Masters of State Granges and their wives who have taken the degree of Pomona. Past Masters of State Granges and their wives who have taken said degree of Pomona shall be have say a said to the said state. of Pomona shall be honorary members and eligible to office, but not entitled to vote. Members of the National Grange who

have served one year therein may become members of the degree upon application and election. It shall have charge of the secret work of the order, and shall be a art of impeachment of all officers of the National Grange.

Members of this degree are honorary

members of the National Grange, and are eligible to office therein, but not entitled to THEORY OF "TAKING COLD."-Professor of the pathogenic action of exposure to cold. jected to an elevated temperature, such as that of a ball-room or theater, or to have The following sale of yearling colts and engaged in violent muscular exercise; the fillies was made at Home Farm, Milton, cutaneous vessels are dilated, and in a state more or less akin to paralysis, and in all Mass., June 7th, 1873. They were the get of Fearmaught, raised by Col. Russell. Fearmaught was foaled in 1859 by young Morrill, dam by Locke Goss horse, a son of Sherman Morgan: Old Morrill by the Jennison horse, by Young Bulrush Morgan, by Belmont Morgan, by Justin Morgan, Fearmaught has a record of 2:29, under the scale loss of heat will be observed upon the surface of the body. The blood which has been thus cooled externally comes back into the internal organs and cools them sudden by which circumstances alone may, in an gan. Fearmaight has a record of \$2.29, indeed the saddle. It will be seen that this horse is a Vermont horse all the way through. We ask the reader to compare this sale of yearlings with that of horses of various ages, made by Mr. Thorne of Thornedale. Mr. Thorne holds as exclusively to Hambletonian stock as Mr. Russell does to usually only an accessory one, at least in cases where the temperature has been much clovated. The vessels have lost their tonicity, and do not contract suddenly. But if the danger from colleteral hyperamia is thus diminished, that from refrigeration is increased.—Harper's Magazine.

Mioxonerre as a Tree.—Buy a pot of ordinary mignomette, or plant seed. This pot will probably contain a tuft composed of many plants. Put up all but one; and, plant, except at the upper extremities, which will bloom all the year without inter-ruption. It will be truly a tree mignonette, living for an indefinite period; for, with proper treatment, a tree mignonette will live 12 to 15 years.

THE FORCE OF ONE IDEA.—Remarks the Rev. Charles Kingsley in his essay on "Plays and "aritans;" "The man who succeeds is generally the narrow man; the man of one idea, who works at nothing but man of one idea, who works at nothing but that; sacrifices everything to that—the finatic, in short. By fanatics, whether military, commercial, or religious, and not by 'liberal-minded-men' at all, has the world's work been done in all ages. Amid the modern cants, one of the most mistaken is the cant about the 'mission of genius,' the 'mission of the poet.' Poets, we hear in some quarters, are the anointed kings of mankind—at least so the little poets sing, each to his little fiddle. There is no greater mistake. It is the practical, prosale finatic who does the work; and the poet, if he tries to do it, is certain to put down his spade every five minutes to look at the prospect, and pick flowers, and moralize on dead is and pick flowers, and moralize on dead is-ses, till he ends a 'Neron malgre luimeme,' flddling melodiously while it is burning."